Open Science and reproducibility

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SKA data challenges workshop, Bologna 2 October 2019







Knowledge is open if anyone is free to access, use, modify, and share it



A WORLD WHERE KNOWLEDGE CREATES POWER FOR THE MANY, NOT THE FEW. THIS IS THE WORLD WE CHOOSE.



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POWER FOR THE MANY, NOT THE FEW.

THIS IS THE WORLD WE CHOOSE.

Open Science represents an approach to research that is collaborative, transparent and accessible

THE NORMATIVE SYSTEM OF SCIENCE

Norm

Counternorm

Communality

Open Sharing

Universalism

Evaluate research on own merit

Disinterestedness

Motivated by knowledge & discovery

Organized skepticism

Consider all new evidence, even

against one's prior work

Secrecy

Closed

Particularism

Evaluate research on reputation

Self-interestedness

Treat science as a competition

Organized dogmatism

Invest career promoting one's

own theories, findings

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QUALITY

Collaborate

QUANTITY

Compete

credit: @pcmasuzzo

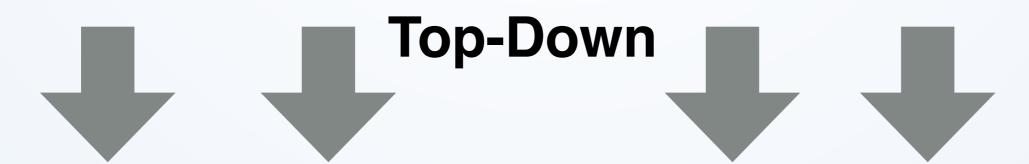
RESEARCH ASSESSMENT



Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science

doi: 10.2777/75255



RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

Research output

- Research activity
- Publications
- Datasets and research results
- Open source
- Funding

Research process

- Stakeholder engagement /citizen science
- Collaboration and interdisciplinarity
- Research integrity
- Risk management

Service & leadership

- Leadership
- Academic standing
- Peer review
- Networking

Research impact

- Communication and dissemination
- IP (patents, licenses)
- Societal impact
- Knowledge exchange

Teaching and supervision

- Teaching
- Mentoring
- Supervision

Professional experience

- Continuing professional development
- Project management
- Personal qualities

Open Science Career Assessment Matrix

doi: 10.2777/75255



March 2017



Next-generation metrics:

Responsible metrics and evaluation for open science

Report of the European Commission Expert Group on Altmetrics

Not just citation of articles, various forms of social media shares, web-downloads, any other measure of the Q and impact of research outcomes

Community driven

- DORA declaration
- Metric Tide
- Leiden Manifesto
- etc

RESEARCH ASSESSMENT



April 2018

Mutual Learning Exercise

Open Science: Altmetrics and Rewards

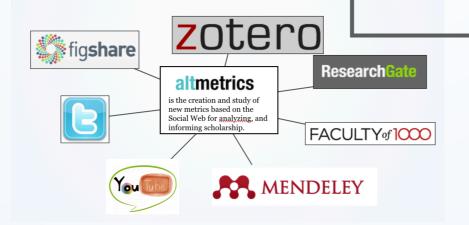
Horizon 2020 Policy Support Facility

Thematic Reports:

Types

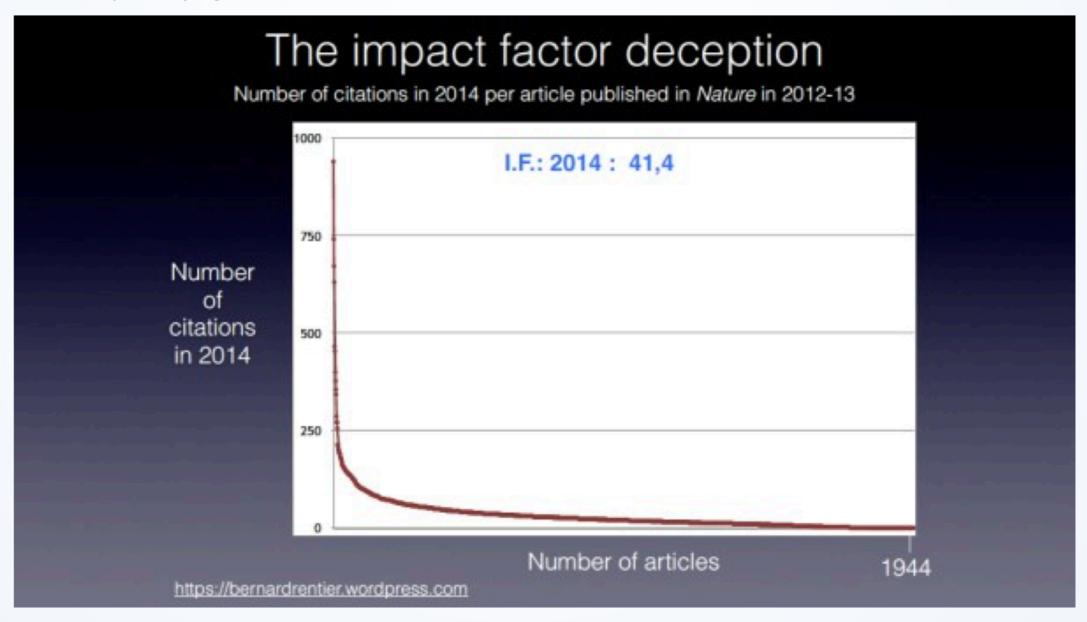
Use in the context of Open Science Incentives and Rewards

Strategies, Experiences and Models Final Report



RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

- A study was carried out on all 1,944 articles published in Nature in 2012 and 2013.
- Cites in 2014.
 - 280 (14.4%) do account for half of the total citations
 - 214 (11%) get 0 or 1 citation



doi: 10.2777/75255



What is cOALition S?

On 4 September 2018, a group of national research funding organisations, with the support of the European Commission and the European Research Council (ERC), announced the launch of coAlition S, an initiative to make full and immediate Open Access to research publications a reality. It is built around Plan S, which consists of one target and 10 principles.

cOAlition S signals the commitment to implement, by 1 January 2020, the necessary measures to fulfil its main principle:

"By 2020 scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants provided by participating national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms."

COALITION S

Plan S: Built on strong principles

- No publication should be locked behind a paywall
- OA must be immediate, i.e. no embargo periods
- No copyright transfer; publication under a CC BY license by default
- Transparency about pricing and contracts
- Funders commit to support publication fees at a reasonable level
- Multiple routes to OA compliance
- Commitment to assess research outputs based on their **intrinsic merit** and NOT venue of publication





COALITION S

Alignment of Open Access policies

National funders

































Charitable and international funders









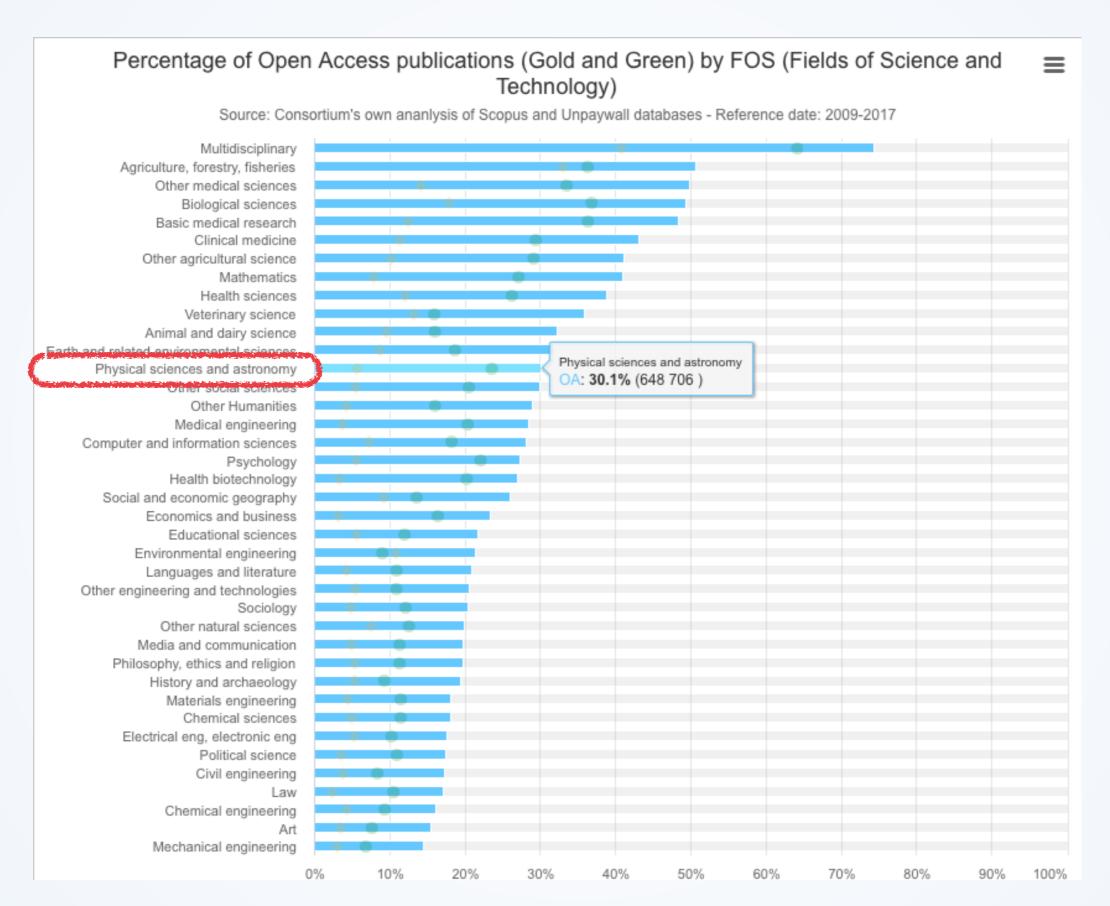


European funders





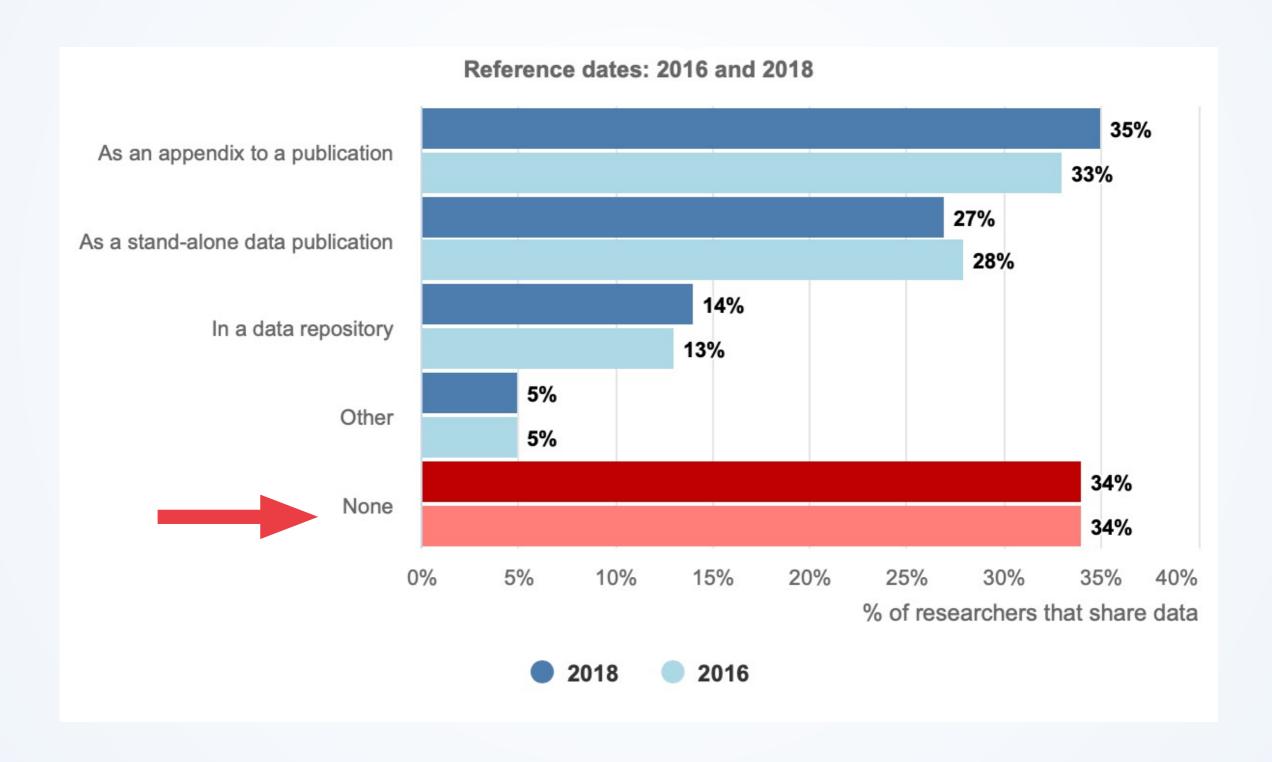
OPEN ACCESS PUBLICATIONS





ATTITUDE TOWARDS DATA SHARING

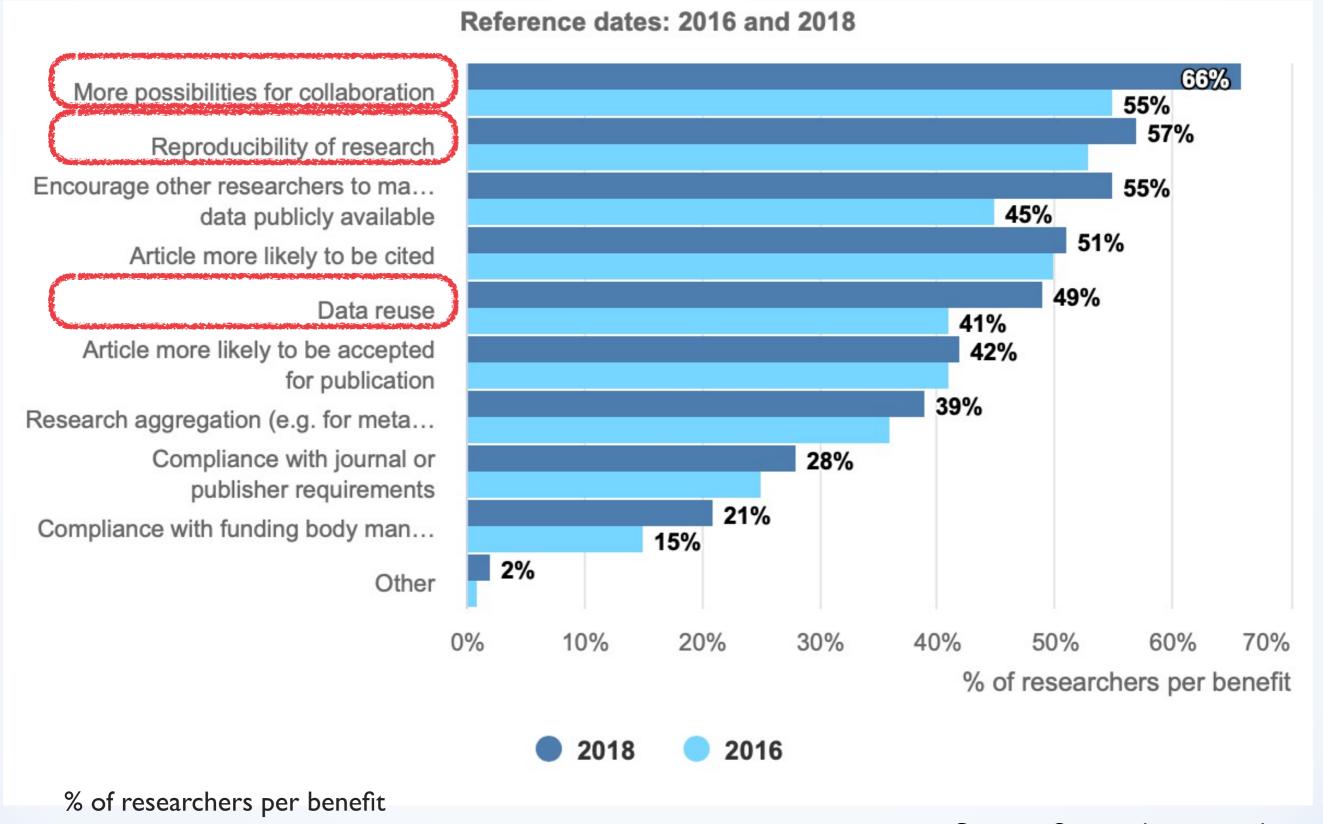
% of researchers that share data



Source: Open science monitor

ATTITUDE TOWARDS DATA SHARING

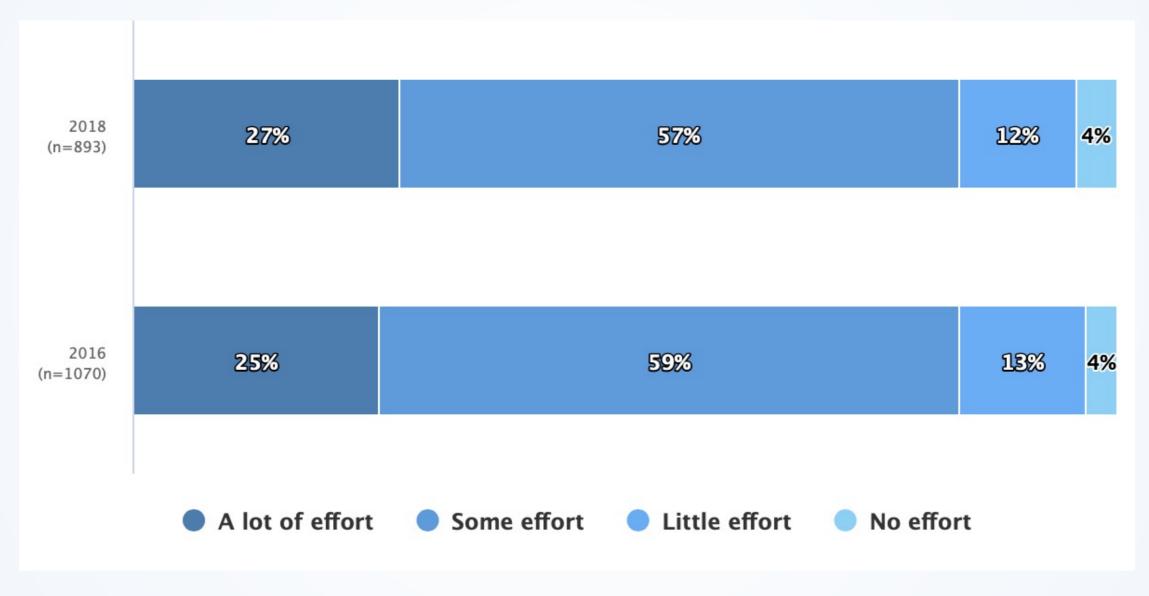
Benefits of sharing research data



Source: Open science monitor

ATTITUDE TOWARDS DATA SHARING

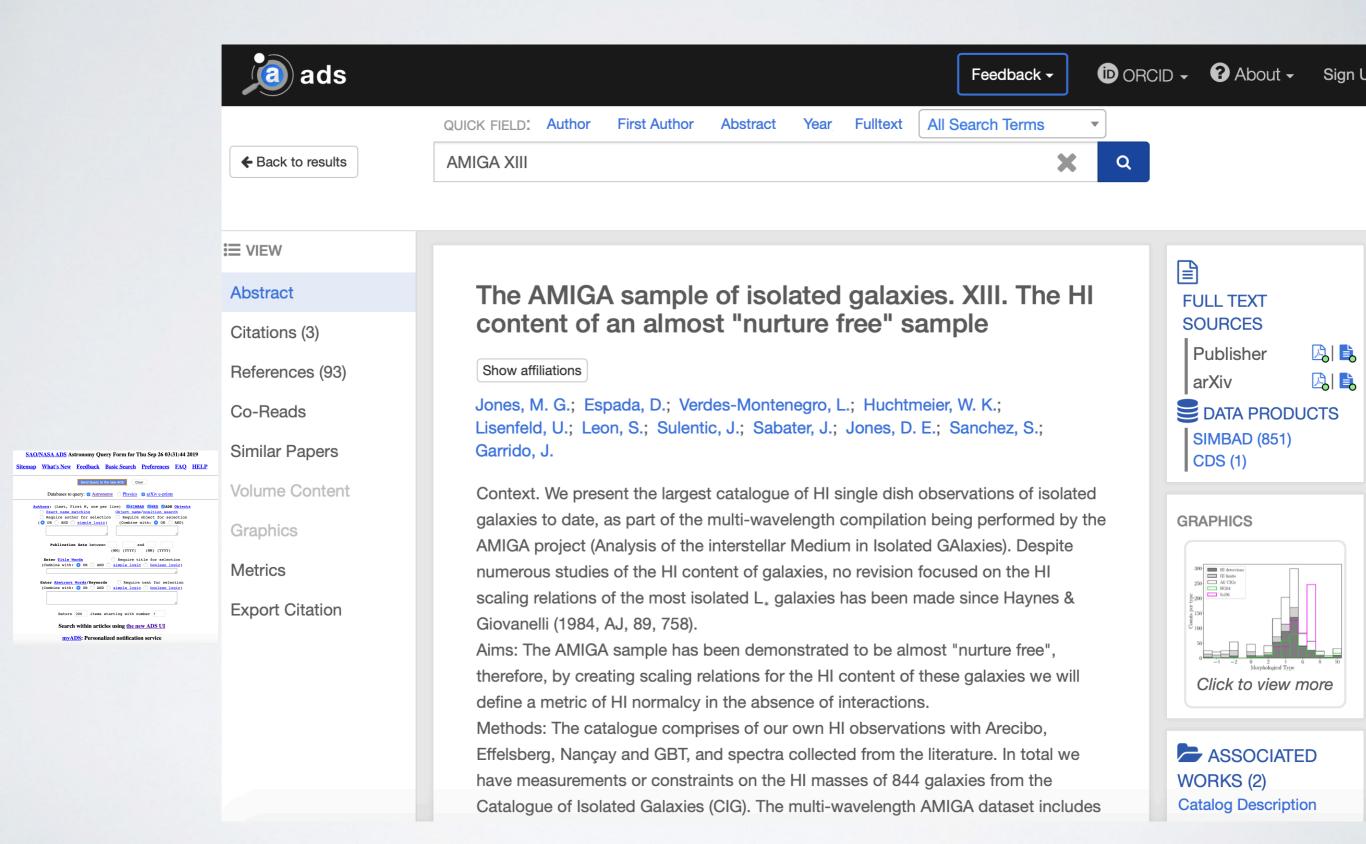
Effort required to make research data available and re-usable by others



% of researchers per about of effort

Source: Open science monitor

OPEN ACCESS



OPEN ACCESS

Check if your publisher allows self archiving

Check the journal policy on the publisher's website

RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
Green	Can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher's version/PDF
Blue	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
Yellow	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
White	Archiving not formally supported



Updated: 03-Oct-2018 - Suggest an update for this record

Link to this page: http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0004-6361/

Journal:	Astronomy and Astrophysics (ISSN: 0004-6361, ESSN: 1432-0746)				
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO green journal				
Paid OA:	A paid open access option is available for this journal.				
Author's Pre-print:	✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)				
Author's Post-print:	✓ author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)				
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✓ author can archive publisher's version/PDF				
General Conditions:	 On author's personal website or institutional website or OAI compliant website Some journals require an embargo for deposit in funder's designated repositories (see journal) Publisher's version/PDF may be used (see journal) Must link to publisher version Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged Non-commercial 				
Mandated OA:	Compliance data is available for <u>4 funders</u>				
Paid Open Access:	Charges and discounts for hybrid Open Ac				
Copyright:	Example Policy - Preprint servers / ArXiv - Example Copyright Policy				

Based on: Correia & Principe, 2019

Welcome to Dissemin

Dissemin detects papers behind pay-walls and invites their authors to upload them in one click to an open repository.

Try any author name

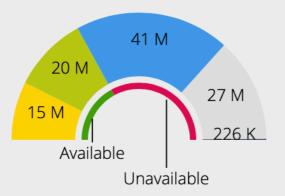
Q

Advanced search

Green open access

Many researchers do not use their right to make their papers freely available online, in addition to the paywalled version offered by traditional publishers.

This forces libraries to buy overpriced electronic subscriptions to journals, when they can afford them at all.



- Available from the publisher 15,369,718
- Available from the author 19,877,776
- Could be shared by the authors 40,713,451
 - Unknown/unclear sharing policy 27,413,492
- Publisher forbids sharing 226,134

Open repositories

Uploading your papers on your own webpage is not enough. Such copies are less stable and harder to find than documents uploaded to well-indexed repositories.

Dissemin searches for copies of your papers in a large collection of open repositories and tells you which ones cannot be accessed.

OPEN ACCESS

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Best Practices for Workflow Design: How to Prevent Workflow Decay

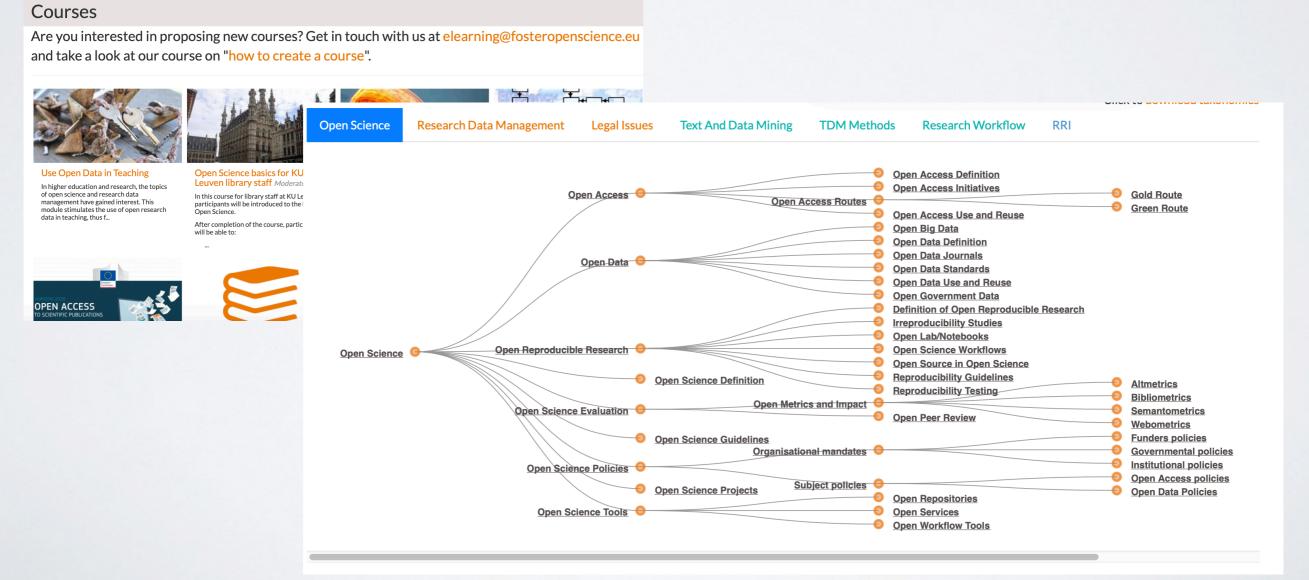
Marco Roos

OPEN SCIENCE - TRAINING

Fostering Improved Training Tools For Responsible Research & Innovation



• FIT4RRI maintains a collection of RRI and Open Science training materials on the FOSTER portal.



OPEN SCIENCE - TRAINING

Massive Open Online Course (and Community!)
https://opensciencemooc.eu/

Education, training, support.

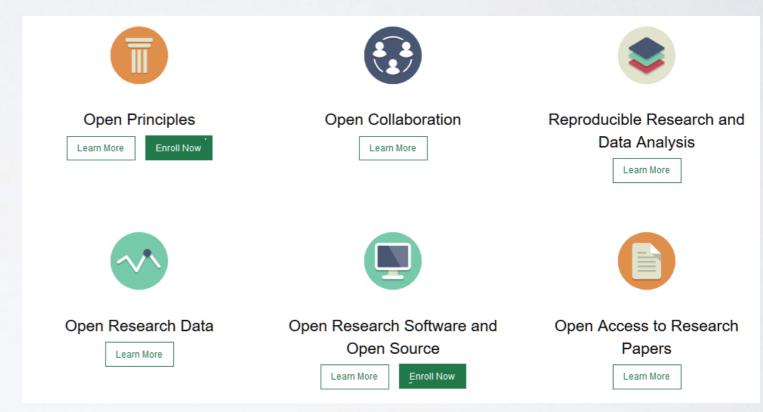
Empowerment and leadership.

Shifting power dynamics.

Building a global community.

Massive-scale engagement.

We want to help make **open** the default setting for all global research.





@OpenScienceMOOC



info@opensciencemooc.eu



https://github.com/OpenScienceMOOC



credit: @pcmasuzzo

OPEN SCIENCE, ALWAYS?

Ethics and limitations

- As Open as possible and as close as necessary
 - Protect results for commercial and industrial exploitation

•

GDPR and Anonymized Data

- Data describing personal information is the basis for scientific research in various fields.
- Collecting and processing personal data has been recently regulated by the General Data Protection Regulation for all EU citizens.
- The data management community has proposed data anonymization techniques to allow Open Science.



SKA Regional Centres



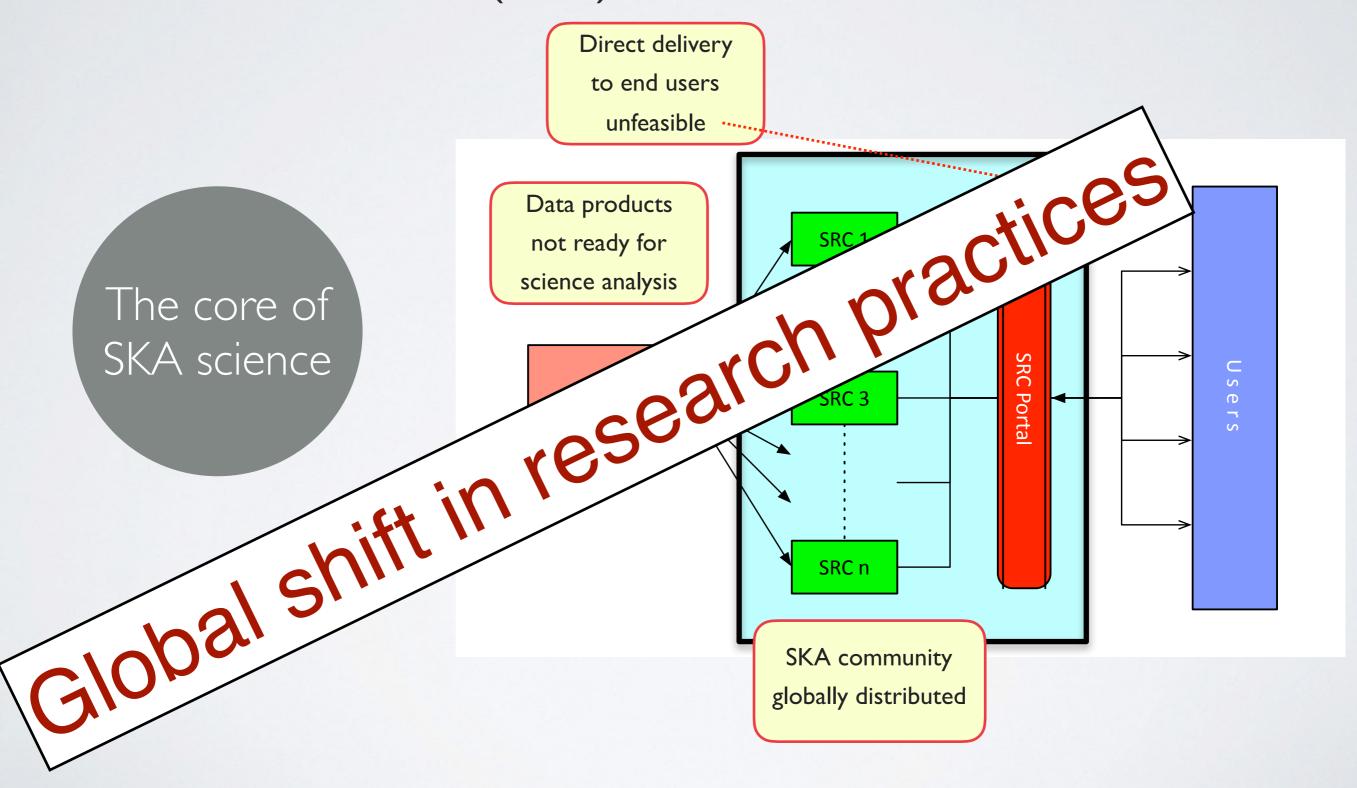
SKA Organization





THE SKA REGIONAL CENTRE NETWORK

Access to data products, tools and processing power to generate and analyse Advanced Data Products (ADPs)



THE SRCs AS OPEN SCIENCE HUBS

Open Science** implementation will facilitate sharing data, resources and tools across the SKA community through the SRCs. The methods can be verified, reused, repurposed, so accelerating discovery and transfer of knowledge

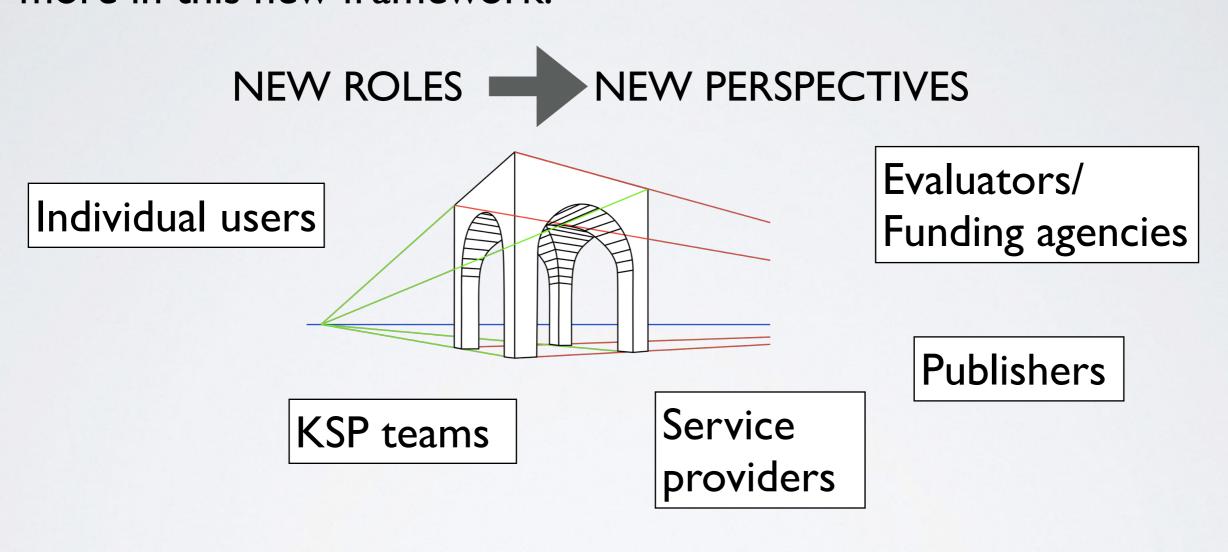


Users = scientists = we want to follow the Scientific method

^{**} Open Science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks. Its implementation at the SRCs will facilitate sharing data, methods, resources and tools across the community, enabling verification, reusability and repurpose.

PERSPECTIVES

Implementation of Open, reproducible science is challenging, even more in this new framework:



MY MOTIVATION

Implementation of Open, reproducible science is challenging, even more in this new framework:



Individual users

Evaluators/
Funding agencies

Publishers

KSP teams

SKA SWG

Service providers











A proto-SRC at IAA



SKA Organization









SRC PROTOTYPE AT IAA-CSIC

Centre of Excellence "Severo Ochoa" (S.O.) accreditation from the Spanish Ministry of Science that acknowledges the Spanish centres that carry out cutting-edge research.

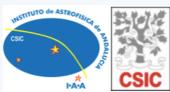
A prototype of SKA SRC included in the IAA S. O. scientific programme.

Objectives:

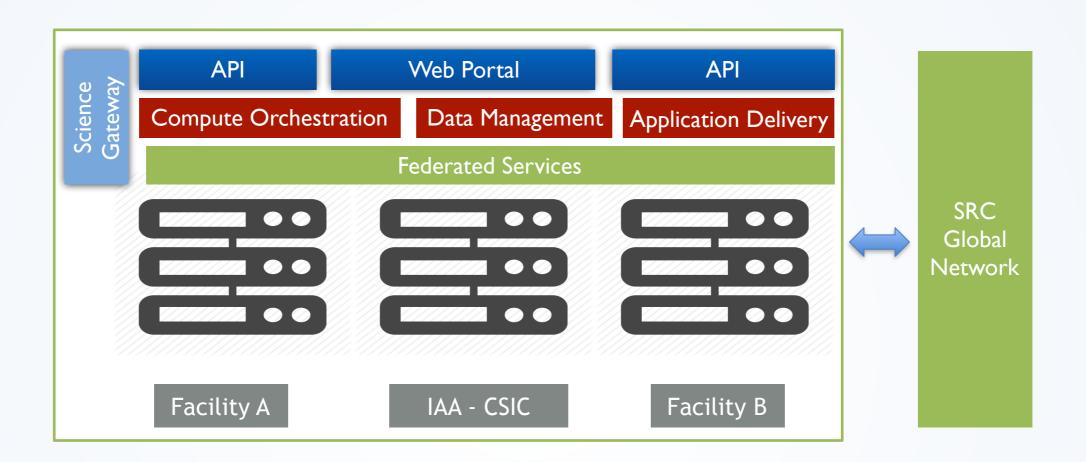
- Support IAA members participation in
 - SKA precursors /pathfinders
 - SKA Data Challenges
- Embrace Open Science Principles: Data-Intensive and Reproducible Research for the SKA Regional Centres
- Partnership with national HPC facilities / experts in computational science
- Collaborate with other SRC initiatives
- Innovation in analysis techniques, new algorithms







SRC PROTOTYPE AT IAA-CSIC



Science Analysis Platform

- Identify technical specifications from the use case requirements
- Set-up of the associated IAA computing/storage resources
- Partnership with national computing facilities
- Collaborations with e-Infrastructures and other SRCs prototype initiatives
- Provide a Science Gateway

Open Science in a real scientific experiment

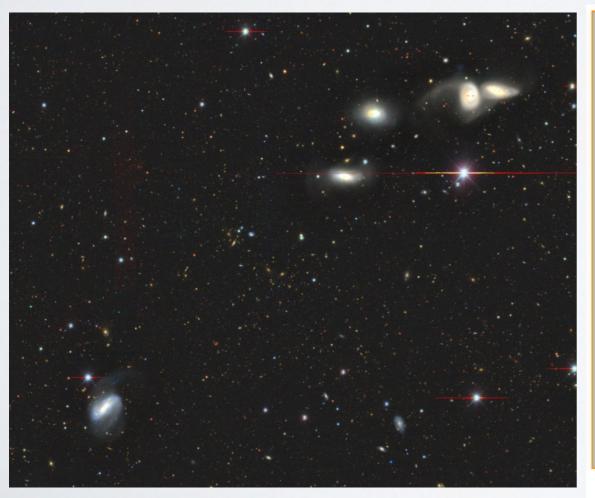


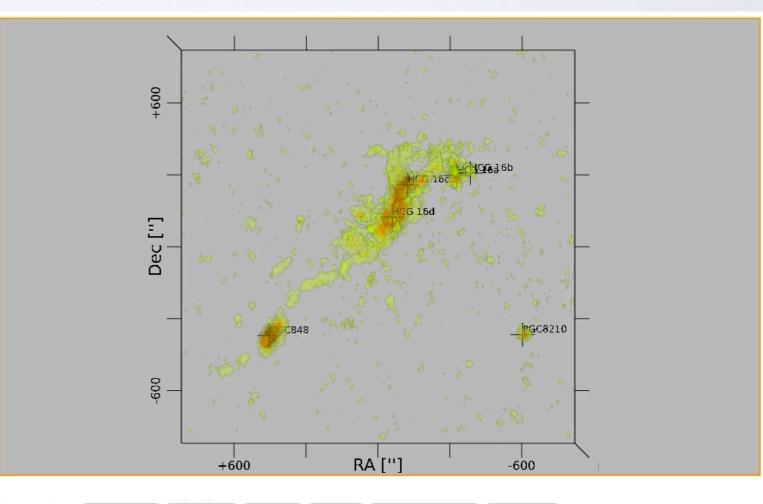
SPECIFIC EXAMPLE: HI IN HCG 16

- HCG 16 is complex compact group with starburst galaxies, AGN, tidal tails, etc. The
 main goal of this project is to is to study the HI content of the group and to
 determine which on-going processes are causing it to change.
- Collaborators: L. Verdes-Montenegro, A. Damas, S. Borthakur, M. Yun, A. del Olmo, J. Perea, B. Williams, D. Lopez Gutierrez, F. Vogt, S. Luna, J. Román, J. Garrido, S. Sanchez, J. Cannon & P. Ramírez

Viewpoints:

HI layers: 12-sigma





BEING FAIR

FAIR (www.go-fair.org) is a multi-disciplinary bottom-up initiative to make scientific data reusable. The FAIR principles state that scientific data should be:

- **Findable:** Data have sufficient metadata and unique, persistent identifiers in a searchable database.
- Accessible: Data is stored in trusted/standard repository. Metadata and data can be understood by machines/people.
- Interoperable: Metadata use a standard language, external connections to other data/resources are qualified.
- Reusable: Data have sufficient provenance information and clear licenses.



BEING UN-FAIR

Common astronomy examples of un-FAIR practices:

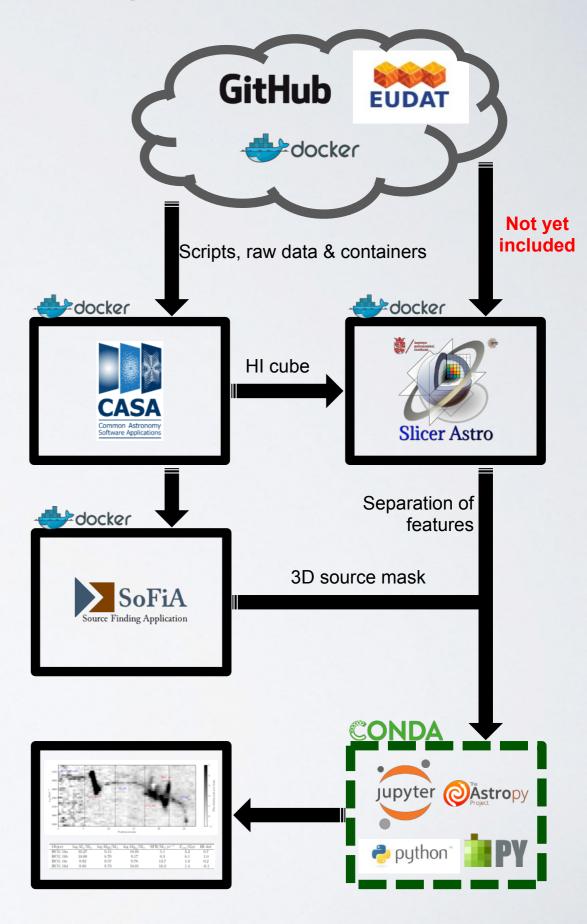
- The **raw** data are in an **archive** but the final, **reduced data** and images are only publicly available in the paper **PDF**.
- The final data are "available", but you need to request them by email.
- There are some **scripts** for processing the data on a server somewhere, but no one remembers how to run them.
- The code is on **github**, but good luck trying to install/execute it.

I'm not pointing fingers here, we are all guilty of these things, myself included. We need to improve as a community.

• FAIR focuses on the **data**, we want to go beyond this and include also the **methods**.

- It is executed entirely within **Docker** containers and **Conda** environments. So it can be run on any platform with Docker and Conda, using a single bash script.
- The code and data are publicly available in github and EUDAT.
- The workflow can also be executed in EOSC

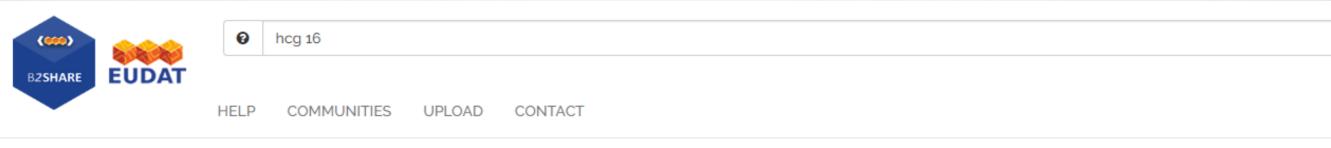
OUR WORKFLOW



OUR WORKFLOW

The raw data are hosted on a the EUDAT service, which provides:

- Cloud storage
- Persistent identifiers (DOI)
- Access (can download with wget)
- Basic metadata and search functionality



* » RECORDS » AF679ED67B644432AE1A5F61B9654255

HCG16 L-band VLA C+D array data

by [Unknown]

Mar 5, 2019

TechnicalInfo: The VLA D and C array data of HCG 16 were collected by the Very Large Array (http://www.vla.nrao.edu/) in 1989 and 1999, under PI projects of Jacqueline van Gorkom and Marcus Verheijen. The project numbers are AW234 and AW500 respectively. The full original data of these projects are hosted by the VLA Archive (https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vla/archive/index).

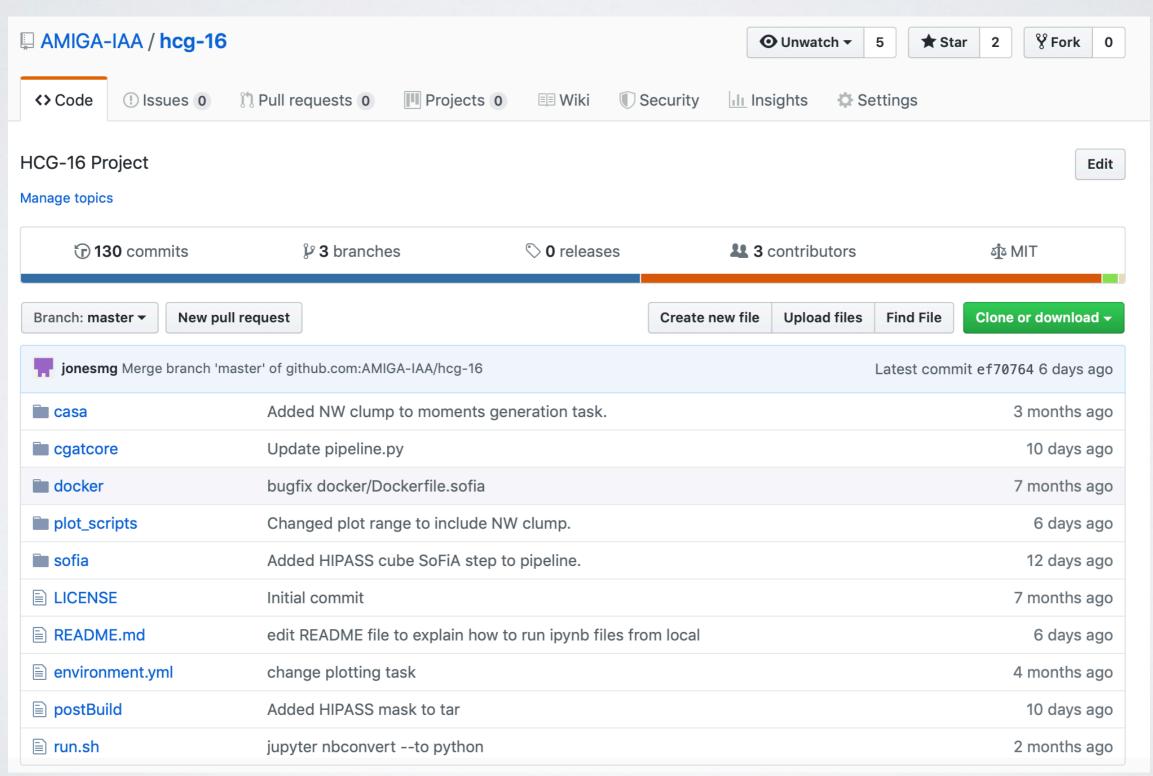
Disciplines: 3.5.2.1.1 → Observational astronomy → Radio astronomy;

DOI: 10.23728/b2share.af679ed67b644432ae1a5f61b9654255 Copy

PID: 11304/16c0eb14-0bb0-4ec0-9ff4-11eeee0033c8 Copy

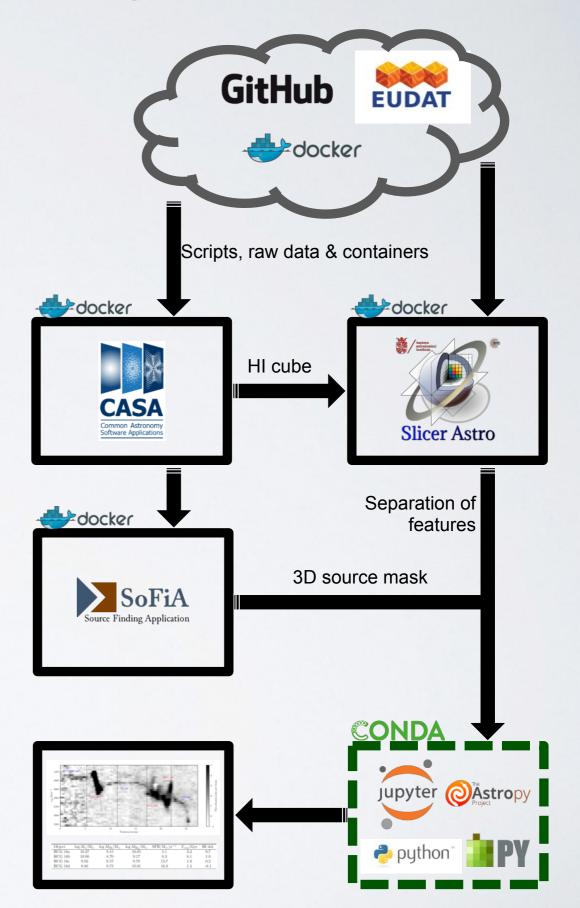
OUR WORKFLOW

All the code for the all of the workflow from raw data to final plots is stored in github and is openly accessible.



OUR WORKFLOW

- run.sh will do automatically the following steps:
 - download and install conda
 - download and install cgatcore, a workflow management system
 - construct a conda python environment with which to run the code
 - download the source code
 - download the input data
 - run the pipeline



REPRODUCIBLE FIGURES



iggin jupyter Quit **Files** Running Clusters Select items to perform actions on them. Upload New ▼ | C / plot_scripts Name **↓** Last Modified File size <u>..</u> seconds ago Fig1-DECaLS_grz_image.ipynb 2 hours ago 3.45 kB 4.24 kB Fig12-Absorption_profile.ipynb 2 hours ago 8.25 kB Fig16-TDG_candidates_moments.ipynb 2 hours ago Fig2-Moment0_overlay.ipynb 2 hours ago 6.67 kB Fig3-Moment1.ipynb 2 hours ago 4.91 kB Fig4-Integrated_spectrum.ipynb 2 hours ago 10.1 kB 16.5 kB Fig5-6_Tab2-Separated_spectra.ipynb 2 hours ago 23.4 kB Fig8-11_13-14-Galaxy_moment_maps.ipynb 2 hours ago FigC1-C2-Channel_maps.ipynb 2 hours ago 10.2 kB cd bridge.fits 3 months ago 1.56 MB cd_bridge_mask.fits 4 months ago 3.11 MB ☐ E clump.fits 3 months ago 43.2 kB

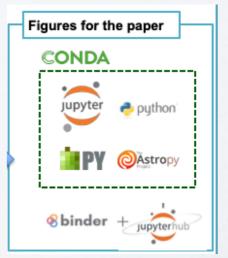
Figure 2. HCG 16 HI moment zero map and overlay

```
In [ ]: import matplotlib,aplpy
        from astropy.wcs import WCS
        from astropy.io import fits
        from general functions import *
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [ ]: font = {'size' : 14, 'family' : 'serif', 'serif' : 'cm'}
        plt.rc('font', **font)
        plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
        plt.rcParams['lines.linewidth'] = 1
        plt.rcParams['axes.linewidth'] = 1
        #Set to true to save pdf versions of figures
        save figs = True
```

The files used to make the following plot are:

```
In [ ]: moment0_casa = 'HCG16 CD rob2 MS.mom0.pbcor.fits'
        moment0 sofia = 'HCG16 CD rob2 MS mom0.fits
        r image decals = 'HCG16 DECaLS r cutout.fits
```

- 1. A moment 0 map of HCG 16 generated using a simple 3σ threshold in each channel (made with CASA). This file was generated in the imaging step of the workflow, which is described in the script imaging.py.
- 2. A moment 0 map of HCG 16 generated using 3.5σ mask made with SoFiA after smoothing over various kernel sizes. This file was generated in the masking step of the workflow. The SoFiA parameters file which makes this file is HCG16_CD_rob2_MS.3.5s.dil.session.
- 3. An r-band DECaLS fits image of HCG 16. This file was downloaded directly from the DECaLS public website. The exact parameters defining the region and pixel size of this images is contained in the pipeline.yml file.



https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/AMIGA-IAA/hcg-16/master

TAKE AWAY

- Define Conda environments or containers and your co-authors will be able to run your code (but not only them).
- Release vs publish:
 - Code: GitHub, bitbucket
 - Papers, Documentation, data, ...
 - Zenodo (DOIs,)
- Publish:
 - Papers: pre-prints in arxiv, open repositories and journals
 - Code: GitHub, bitbucket
 - Data: Astronomy archives (e.g. CDS) vs open Repositories
- CV and career assessment:
 - Your CV can be something more than a list of papers.
 - Altmetrics as supplement (not a replacement) to highlight research products that might otherwise go unnoticed



CONCLUSIONS

- SKA will be a game changer in the way we do science
 - Large international teams
 - Don't move the data
 - New methods to share computational resources
 - Sharing the tools (reinventing not affordable), doing reproducible science
- Reproducibility in the Big Data era: Data providers moving to service providers

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Will we forget about reproducibility since we need to "efficiently" exploit large datasets?



